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MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM**

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SCRIPTS
IN AND AROUND INDIA

Compiled By:

V.KANNAIYAN, B.A.

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Chennai - 600 008.**

2000

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PREFACE

Museums are not mere collections of objects but storehouses of knowledge. They serve to disseminate knowledge by extension and sight, touch and feel of the objects. The Madras Museum was able as early as 1950s to make a bureaucrat write about Indian Scripts. The compilation of Thiru V. Kannaiyan, B.A., Deputy Secretary to Government of Madras on "Scripts in and Around India" was published by Madras Government Museum as its Bulletin in 1960.

Just as History relies on geography and chronology for authenticity, Archaeology depends on excavation and epigraphy for serving as the authenticating arms of History. Palaeography, the study of ancient scripts, a branch of epigraphy is a powerful tool to peep into the past with authenticity. In this booklet, keys to ancient scripts of Asokan and Chola periods and to modern Indian languages are provided. This would help beginners to acquire reading skill in these scripts.

This book is republished since the methods then adopted still hold good.



2000 AD

(R. Kannan)

Introduction

AS THERE are hundreds of languages in India, so also there are quite a large number of scripts used to express these languages. It is a fascinating study to probe into the origins of all the various modern scripts that are in vogue in different parts of the country. According to the scholars of Indian Epigraphy (the science of inscriptions) and of Palæography (the science of deciphering various scripts) only one script is said to have been prevalent throughout India in ancient times from which all the modern scripts have been derived. This ancient script called by the scholars as Brahmi has been the one used in the edicts of Asoka found all over India, except in the North-Western Frontier Province of undivided India. Though the script of these edicts has been said to be the earliest specimen of its kind, recent researches of some scholars have suggested its derivation from a still older script. Specimens of writing in this older script are said to be those inscriptions engraved in the caverns of the hills in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts of the Madras State. This older Tamilian script is simple in form and has one or two additional features not found in the Brahmi of the Asokan edicts. All the scripts compiled in this book except Urdu are said to have been developed out of the above one script.

Tradition has it that the famous sage Agastya, who wrote the first grammar book for Tamil which was called Agattiyam, after his name, lived in the southernmost part of the hills of these Tamil districts. The sage could write this grammar only after having been instructed into it by Lord Siva himself through the sounds produced from the drum held by the Lord at the time of the cosmic dance which He performed at Chidambaram, (Madras State) which is said to be the centre of the Universe.

The story of Agastya is interesting. At the time of the marriage of Lord Siva with Parvati in Kailasa, all the celestial beings gathered there. Unable to bear the weight of this assembly, the earth began to tilt to the North. Seeing this, Lord Siva immediately ordered Agastya, (of the size of the thumb of a man only), to go to the South to keep the balance of the country.

On arrival in the southernmost part of India with his royal disciples, Agastya stayed at the Podiyil hills in Madurai-Ramanathapuram-Tirunelveli area (Madras State) and is said to have arranged for convoking a Sangam for the development of Tamil. It is well known that there were three Tamil Sangams, called the First, the Middle and the Last, at three different Capitals of the ancient Pandyan Kingdom. It is said that the First Sangam was presided over by Lord Siva Himself and it included Muruga, Agastya and other poets. It lasted for some centuries. Afterwards was established the Middle Sangam at which also Agastya played a prominent part. Amongst the other poets of this Sangam was Tolkappiyar, the disciple of Agastiar, the author of the famous Tamil grammar called Tolkappiyam. According to some scholars, the Middle Sangam was the first one and was established by Agastya and the so-called First Sangam was only legendary. The reason advanced for this hypothesis is that the sage in all his humility and in keeping with the traditions of the land, did not want to arrogate to himself the reputation of having established this unique institution of scholars and poets and he, therefore, set afloat the idea of the existence of an earlier Sangam presided over by Lord Siva Himself, who is reputed to have been the President of the Sabha (Sangam) under the names of Sabhapati, Sabhanayaka and Sabhesan. Whatever be the truth of this, the one fact that stands out prominently is the great antiquity of Tamil.

Significantly enough, it is the parts of Podiyil hill in the Pandyan country which was the abode of Agastya that contain today the most ancient inscriptions of South India, written in a script, which we

may call the "Tamil Nad Cave Script." The characters of the above script answer well their descriptions by Tolkappiyar in his grammar. Such descriptions of letters of the alphabet are rarely met with in grammar books of other languages of India including Sanskrit. To understand the subject, it is necessary to bear in mind that the language is one thing and the script is another. It may also be mentioned here, that the language of the cave inscriptions is Tamil and it satisfies the model found in the Tolkappiyam.

When these inscriptions are compared with the Asokan edicts, (though Asoka, in the 3rd century B.C., adopted Pali language) the script employed by Asoka seems to be but a sophisticated variety of the "Tamil Nad Cave Script".

The next stage in the study of the scripts is marked by the inscriptions on potsherds found at Arikamedu near Pondicherry which was until recently under French rule. A comparison of the script employed by the potter here to write down his name on the pots he made, with the "Tamil Nad Cave Script" is interesting and revealing. Except for very slight changes, the script remains the same. The script on the mud pots which are dated to about the 1st century A.D., seems to be only a slightly developed common man's script, showing thus the evolution of the "Pondicherry-Arikamedu-Pot Script" from the "Tamil Nad Cave Script" and the Brahmi of the Asokan edicts.

From the above, it may be concluded that the oldest alphabetical script available in India is found in South India ("Tamil Nad Cave Script") and the language expressed through it is Tamil. This Tamil Script was borrowed and adopted by Asoka (Brahmi Script) in the third century B.C., and this was used by the common man like the potter in the 1st century A.D. (Pondicherry-Arikamedu Pot Script).

Incidentally, the fact that Asoka borrowed the script from the Tamils seems to indicate the existence of a highly developed culture and religion; and this in turn perhaps accounts for his failure to conquer Tamil Nad, though early in his reign he conquered Mysore.

Asoka does not also seem to have sent his missionaries into Tamil Nad. His son and daughter took ship to Ceylon at the mouth of River Krishna without touching Tamil Nad. Asoka seems to have respected the Tamil culture with its developed script. It may be possible that many Tamil scholars, artists and artisans were under the employ of the Emperor. Perhaps, in Tamil Nad at that time, there was a highly developed religion under the influence of a great sage and possibly most popular and powerful kings were there.

Alexander did not conquer the Tamils, and Asoka did not conquer them, nor even Aurangzeb.

The Nawab of Carnatic, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Dutch, the Portuguese and the French with their reported hostility for the Hindu religion were not allowed to penetrate into the Tamil country. The guerilla army of Maravars (under the Rajah of Ramanathapuram) and the regiments of dogs (of the Pudukottai King) with their resounding chains (Rajapalayam dogs), which were shattering all the powerful Muslim cavalries and menacing their night camps, were a nightmare to these European and Muslim armies. To the Tamils goes the credit of maintaining the Hindu religion, culture and philosophy in the form of religio-artistic works in terracottas, wood, sudhai (brick and mortar), granites and bronzes, of course with evolutionary intake.

To indicate the importance of Brahmi Script which was in use all over India in very early times, it has been given the first place in this booklet.

Subsequent to the Middle Sangam, there was established at Madurai the Last and third Sangam which was patronised by the members of the three ancient royal dynasties, namely, the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas. This Sangam too lasted only for a few centuries. But the royal dynasties continued to rule in their respective regions during the subsequent periods also. A study of the various inscriptions of these periods leads one to the irresistible conclusion that though the three royal dynasties adopted Tamil as their language,

they seem to have adopted each a different script, perhaps to indicate their individuality. It may also be due to the healthy rivalry and mutual emulation that prevailed amongst them. The Cheras seem to have used a cursive variety of the Tamil-Brahmi script called the Vatteluttu (rounded script). The Pandyas seem to have adopted the Koleluttu (script of straight lines). And the Cholas seem to have made use of a script which was a mixture of characters from both the Vatteluttu and the Koleluttu. Perhaps the modern Tamil script is derived from the ancient Chola script. For want of space, these scripts have not been given here.

The Tamil genius does not seem to have been content with the adoption of the three scripts for one language (Tamil) on the regional basis. For philosophical and religious discourses, in the three kingdoms put together, the scholars seem to have adopted a form of script called the Tamil-Grantha (religious) script. In this script, provision has been made for aspirated sounds also as found in the Asokan edicts, the language of which is Pali a dialect of Prakrit. It may be of interest to note that 10 to 15 per cent of the words of Pali and Prakrit languages are Tamil words. At any rate 10 to 15 per cent of the words are common to Pali, Prakrit and Tamil. This Grantha script has been profusely adopted by the Tamil-Sanskrit scholars to reproduce the Sanskrit texts. But for those Tamil-Sanskrit scholars a good portion of the Sanskrit texts produced in Tamil Nad would have been lost and the world would have been the poorer for this. It is reported that hundreds of ancient manuscripts in this script are locked up in the Buddhist monasteries in Tibet, the reputed abode of Hindu Gods. These manuscripts may contain some of the Tamil and Sanskrit Texts which are lost to us.

The development of the Tamil script did not stop there. For inscribing documents and treaties on copper-plates and stone, a slightly different form of script was adopted. This script reached its perfection during the time of Rajaraja Chola the great, and Rajendra Chola the imperious (10th and 11th century A.D.). To make easy the study of

the documents, etc. of these periods, the inscriptional script of Rajaraja I's time is given in this booklet.

The most interesting feature of the Tamil script is perhaps its philosophical concept. Unlike the other scripts, the Tamil script has eighteen consonants called *meyyeluttus* (body-letters or matter-letters, *mey* in Tamil meaning body or matter), and there are twelve vowels. These vowels are called *uyireluttus* (soul-letters or spirit-letters, *uyir* in Tamil meaning soul or spirit). Ordinarily, the *meyyeluttus* by themselves cannot be articulated without the combination of the *uyireluttus*. This immediately brings to one's mind one of the highest philosophical concepts of Hinduism that human body cannot function without the soul; nor the matter will move without being actuated by the spirit. Thus it is clear that the genius of the Tamils attempted to teach highest philosophy to young children even from the time when they were taught the alphabet of the language. This system of introducing philosophical ideas in scripts is not seen in any other language and it is therefore unique to the Tamil language. The eighteen matter or body letters are classified as (1) hard sound letters, (2) soft sound letters and (3) medium sound letters, there being six letters in each group. The consonants of the Tamil script are as follows:

க்ங்ச்ஞட் ண் த்ந்ப்
ம்ய்ர் ல்வழ் ள்ற்ன்

Then comes the Devanagari script. It is employed for writing Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit. It is not known wherefrom the script actually originated. Inscriptional evidence for this script is available only from about 400 A.D. The earliest date that can be assigned for its development may be tentatively fixed at second century A.D. The Maharashtrians use it along with the people of Uttar Pradesh. Banaras, a place noted for Sanskrit learning, is in Uttar Pradesh and the Devana-

gari script might have originated somewhere in Uttar Pradesh. The name, Devanagaram, if taken to represent Kasi (Banaras), then the origin of the script may be attributed to that place and to the Vedic University of that place. The Maharashtrians might have copied it as they might have owed allegiance to a theocratical head at Kasi. This script is also included here.

The theory about the origin of the Devanagari script about the second century A.D. raises the question as to how the Sanskrit literature was preserved until Devanagari script was adopted as its vehicle. Perhaps these were preserved upto 2nd century A.D. as Srutis and Smritis (that which is heard and remembered) alone by the four Vedic Universities with their innumerable branches (Sakhas). South India also seems to have experienced considerable changes during the second century A.D.

Somewhere about 200 A.D., the Chola king Kari-Kala the Irrigation Expert, seems to have brought all the kingdoms on the east coast upto Himalayas under his overlordship, entered into some form of marital alliance with the Kings of Banaras and Nepal and accepted and owed allegiance to the theocratical head at Banaras. In all probability all the Kasi-Visvanatha-Visalakshi temples in Tamil Nad owe their origin to this king. There is a samadhi (burial spot) under worship as a temple at Tiruvidai-Maruthoor (Tanjore District, Madras State), which is said to be the samadhi of the daughter of king of Banaras who married a Chola king and later on became a saint. Incidentally it may be mentioned that Sri Rama the incarnation of Vishnu is said to be among the earliest persons to build structural temples in Tamil Nad and he is said to have installed in the temple built by him two lingas called Visva lingam and Rama lingam, the former presented by Hanuman and the latter by Sita Devi. The said temple is at Ramesvaram (Ramanathapuram District, Madras State). Appar the Tamil saint of 6-7th century who sang in praise of this temple, asserts that the temple was built by Rama the incarnation of Vishnu. This clearly shows that

[SEVEN

<i>English</i>	<i>Sequence of Sound</i>	<i>Urdu</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Sequence of Sound</i>	<i>Urdu</i>
A	<i>Alif</i>	ا	SH	<i>Shin</i>	ش
A	<i>Alif madd</i>	آ	S	<i>Suād</i>	ص
B	<i>Be'</i>	ب	Z	<i>Zuād</i>	ض
P	<i>Pe'</i>	پ	T	<i>Toe</i>	ط
T	<i>Te'</i>	ت	Z	<i>Zoe</i>	ظ
T	<i>Te'</i>	ٹ	A	<i>'Ain</i>	ع
S	<i>Se'</i>	ث	GH	<i>Ghain</i>	غ
J	<i>Jim</i>	ج	F	<i>Fe'</i>	ف
CH	<i>Chē'</i>	چ	Q	<i>Qāf</i>	ق
H	<i>He'</i>	ح	K	<i>Kāf</i>	ک
KH	<i>Khe'</i>	خ	G	<i>Gāf</i>	گ
D	<i>Dāl</i>	د	L	<i>Lām</i>	ل
D	<i>Dāl</i>	ڈ	M	<i>Mīm</i>	م
Z	<i>Zāl</i>	ذ	N	<i>Nūn</i>	ن
R	<i>Re'</i>	ر	OUVW	<i>Wāc</i>	و
R	<i>Re'</i>	ڑ	H	<i>He'</i>	ہ
Z	<i>Ze'</i>	ز	*	<i>Hamza</i>	ء
ZH	<i>Zhe'</i>	ژ	I	<i>ye'</i>	ی
S	<i>Sin</i>	س	E	<i>ye'</i>	اے

the temple building activity in Tamil Nad is a very ancient practice and this was followed up by Karikala.

The Kannada, Telugu, Oriya and Sinhalese are scripts which are characterised by cursive forms akin to the ancient Tamil Vatteluttu. They are also reproduced here. The modern Malayalam script represents only an attempted simplification of the ancient Tamil-Grantha script. Besides these, the scripts like Bengali and Urdu are also reproduced here in their modern forms.

Urdu is a dialect of Hindi which has descended from Saurasenik Prakrit; but has adopted Persian script and has profusely borrowed Persian, Arabic and Turkish words. The word Urdu is a Turkish word meaning 'Camp' and as it developed as a camp language of the Muslim conquerors in and around Delhi it seems to have adopted the above name. Urdu may be considered as one of the elegant languages of India. The sequence of phonetical sound and method of writing of this are different from all other Indian languages, and it adopts Persian script as may be seen from the Table on page eight.

With the help of the booklet it is possible to read by oneself original writings belonging to the Asokan and the early Chola periods as well as the books written in various regional languages during recent times. The author is of the humble opinion that with the ushering in of Independence there is the vital necessity to close up the ranks of the people inhabiting the various regions of India. These people are no doubt united in their thought, culture and philosophy. But their languages differ and the vehicles through which the languages are expressed are bewildering in their variety. In order to develop mutual understanding amongst the people, it is of prime necessity to understand the various languages and respect the same. A study of the languages requires familiarity with the various scripts. This booklet has its main objective the popularisation of the scripts. The labours of the author will be considered to have been amply rewarded if this

booklet serves at least to a small extent the cause for which it is intended.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the kind and ready help that I received from Sri P. R. Srinivasan, Curator, Archæological Section, Government Museum, Madras, and Sri K. Govinda Menon, Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, Madras, along with his staff, in the completion of this work.

EGMORE

18—11—58

V. KANNAIYAN.

SCRIPTS

IN AND AROUND INDIA

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
a (a in arrest)	𑀅	𑀇	𑀓	அ	ఆ	ಅ	അ	अ
á (a in army)	𑀆	𑀈	𑀔	ஆ	ఆ	ಆ	ആ	आ
i (i in india)	𑀇	𑀉	𑀕	இ	ఇ	ಇ	ഇ	इ
í (i in chief)		𑀊	𑀖	ஈ	ఈ	ಈ	ഈ	ई
u (ü in full)	𑀈	𑀋	𑀗	உ	ఉ	ಉ	ഉ	उ
ú (u in fruit)		𑀌	𑀘	ஊ	ఊ	ಊ	ഊ	ऊ
ru (ru in rupee)		𑀍			ఋ	ಋ	ഠ	ऋ
ru (ru in rule)		𑀎			ౠ	ౠ	ഡ	ऌ
lu (lu in taluk)		𑀏			ౡ	ౡ	ണ	ल
lu (lu in lunatic)		𑀐			ౢ	ౢ	ണ	ल
e (e in echo)			𑀑	எ	ఎ	ಎ	എ	
é (e in elagiri)		𑀒		ஏ	ఏ	ಏ	ഐ	ए
ai (ai in mail)		𑀓	𑀑	ஐ	ఐ	ಐ	ഐ	ऐ
o (o in obey)			𑀒	ஓ	ఒ	ಒ	ഒ	
ó (o in old)		𑀔		ஔ	ఓ	ಓ	ഓ	ओ
au (au in aurangabad)		𑀕		ஔ	ౠ	ౠ	ഔ	औ
am (am in am- bassador)		𑀖			ఆం	ఆం	അം	अं
aha (aha in allahabad)		𑀗		ஃ	ఆః	ఆః	അഃ	अः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ka (ka in kalend-ar)	+	ക	𑌕	ക	క	ಕ	ക	क
kha (kha in khaddar)	?	ഖ			ఖ	ಖ	ഖ	ख
ga (ga in gaya)	^	ഗ			గ	ಗ	ഗ	ग
gha (gha in ghaut)	୮	ഘ			ఘ	ಘ	ഘ	घ
ña (nga in bengal)	𑌕	ଞ	𑌕	𑌕	జ	ಜ	ങ	ङ
cha (cha in chalk)	d	ച	𑌕	𑌕	చ	ಚ	ച	च
chha (cha in chance)	𑌕	ഛ			ఛ	ఛ	ഛ	छ
ja (ja in jamna)	𑌕	ജ			జ	ಜ	ജ	ज
jha (jha in jhanda)		झ			ఝ	ಝ	ఝ	झ
ña (nya in banyan)	h	ஞ	𑌕	𑌕	జ	ಜ	ഞ	ज
ta (ta in tank)	C	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	ట	ಟ	ട	ट
tha (tha in thana)	O	𑌕			ఠ	ఠ	ఠ	ठ
da (da in dark)	𑌕	ది			డ	డ	ഡ	ड
dha (dha in dharwar)	𑌕	డి			ఢ	ఢ	ഢ	ढ
na (na in krishna)	I	ణ	𑌕	ణ	ని	ని	ണ	ण
ta (ta in tapal)	𑌕	త	𑌕	త	త	త	ത	त
tha (tha in thanks)	𑌕	𑌕			త	త	ഥ	थ
da (da in darbar)	𑌕	𑌕			ద	ద	ദ	द
dha (dha in buddha)	D	𑌕			ద	ద	ധ	ध

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
क	ਕ	ક	ক	ক	କ	ک	ක	က
ख	ਖ	ખ	খ	খ	ଖ	خ	ඛ	ခ
ग	ਗ	ગ	গ	গ	ଗ	گ	ග	ဂ
घ	ਘ	ધ	ঘ	ঘ	ଘ	غ	ඝ	ဃ
ङ	ਙ	ઙ	ঙ	ঙ	ଙ		ඞ	င
च	ਚ	ચ	চ	চ	ଚ	چ	ච	ච
छ	ਛ	છ	ছ	ছ	ଛ	چھ	ඡ	ඡ
ज	ਜ	જ	জ	জ	ଜ	ج	ජ	ජ
झ	ਝ	ઝ	ঝ	ঝ	ଝ		ඣ	ဣ
ञ	ਞ	ઞ	ঞ	ঞ	ଞ		ඤ	ဥ
ट	ਟ	ટ	ট	ট	ଟ	ٹ	ට	ට
ठ	ਠ	ઠ	ঠ	ঠ	ଠ		ඨ	ඨ
ड	ਡ	ડ	ড	ড	ଢ	د	ඪ	ඪ
ढ	ਢ	ઢ	ঢ	ঢ	ଢ	دھ	ඬ	ඬ
न	ਨ	ન	ন	ন	ନ	ن	ඹ	ඹ
प	ਪ	પ	প	প	ପ	پ	ඵ	ඵ
फ	ਫ	ફ	ফ	ফ	ଫ		ඹ්	ඹ්
ब	ਬ	બ	ব	ব	ବ	بھ	බ	බ
भ	ਭ	ભ	ভ	ভ	ଭ	بھ	බ්	බ්
व	ਵ	વ	ব	ব	ବ	و	ච්	ච්
ष	਷	ષ	ষ	ষ	ଷ		ඡ්	ඡ්
स	ਸ	સ	স	স	ସ	س	ඡ්	ඡ්
ह	ਹ	હ	হ	হ	ହ	ه	ඡ්	ඡ්
र	ਰ	ર	র	র	ର	ر	ඡ්	ඡ්
ल	ਲ	લ	ল	ল	ଲ	ل	ඡ්	ඡ්
वृ	ਵ੍ਰ	વ્ર	ব্র	ব্র	ବ୍ର		ඡ්	ඡ්
श्र	ਸ਼	શ	শ	শ	ଶ		ඡ්	ඡ්
ऌ	ਲ਼	લ્લ	ল্	ল্	ଲ୍		ඡ්	ඡ්
ॡ	ਲ਼	ਲ਼	ল্	ল্	ଲ୍		ඡ්	ඡ්

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na (na in natural)	𑀓	𑀆	𑀓	ந	న	𑌎	ന	न
pa (pa in parcel)	𑀣	𑀡	𑀣	ப	ప	𑌕	പ	प
pha (pha in pharmacy)	𑀤	𑀢			ఫ	𑌖	ഫ	फ
ba (ba in bazaar)	𑀧	𑀣			బ	𑌗	ബ	ब
bha (bha in bhagalpur)	𑀨	𑀤			భ	𑌘	ഭ	भ
ma (ma in magis- trate)	𑀭	𑀥	𑀭	ம	మ	𑌙	മ	म
ya (ya in yard)	𑀮	𑀦	𑀮	ய	య	𑌚	യ	य
ra (ra in ragoon)	𑀯	𑀧	𑀯	ர	ర	𑌛	ര	र
la (la in lamp)	𑀰	𑀨	𑀰	ல	ల	𑌜	ല	ल
va (va in vakil)	𑀱	𑀩	𑀱	வ	వ	𑌝	വ	व
zha (zha in pleasure)	𑀲	𑀪	𑀲	ழ	ఱ	𑌞	ഴ	
śa (sa in vassal)	𑀳	𑀫			జ	𑌟	ശ	श
sha (sha in shadow)	𑀴	𑀬			ఱ	𑌠	ഷ	ष
sa (sa in salt)	𑀵	𑀭			చ	𑌡	സ	स
ha (ha in harbour)	𑀶	𑀮			ఛ	𑌢	ഹ	ह
la (la in glass)	𑀷	𑀯			ఞ	𑌣	ഞ	
ra (ra in irrel- vant)	𑀸	𑀰			ట	𑌤	റ	
	𑀹	𑀱			థ	𑌥		
					ద			
					ణ			

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

Kashmiri	Punjabi	Gujarathi	Assamese	Bengali	Oriya	Urdu	Sinhalese	Burmese
न	ਨ	ન	ন	ন	ନ	ن	න	န
प	ਪ	પ	প	প	ପ	پ	ප	င
उ	ਫ	ફ	ফ	ফ	ଫ	ف	ඌ	တ
व	ਬ	બ	ব	ব	ବ	و	ඹ	ဗ
ठ	ਭ	ભ	ভ	ভ	ଢ	ٹ	ඟ	ဘ
म	ਮ	મ	ম	ম	ମ	م	ම	မ
य	ਯ	ય	য	য	ଝ	ی	ය	ယ
जं	ਰ	ર	ৰ	ৰ	ଞ	ج	ර	ရ
ल	ਲ	લ	ল	ল	ଞ	ل	ල	လ
व	ਵ	વ			ବ	و	ච	ဝ
स	ਸ਼	શ	শ	শ	ଶ	ش	ඳ	
ष		ષ	ষ	ষ	ଷ	ض	ඹ	
म	ਸ	ਸ਼	স	স	ସ	م	ස	
ह	ਹ	હ	হ	হ	ହ	ح	හ	က
		ભ			ଜ	ح		ဣ
					ଞ	ر		

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ka	𑀓	𑀕	𑀕	க	క	ಕ	ക	क
ká	𑀔	𑀕𑀲	𑀕𑀲	கா	కా	ಕಾ	കാ	का
ki	𑀕	𑀕𑀸	𑀕𑀸	கி	కి	కి	കി	कि
kí	𑀕𑀶	𑀕𑀸𑀶	𑀕𑀸𑀶	கி	కి	కి	കി	की
ku	𑀕𑀭	𑀕𑀭	𑀕𑀭	கு	కు	కు	കു	कु
kú	𑀕𑀭𑀶	𑀕𑀭𑀶	𑀕𑀭𑀶	கு	కు	కు	കു	कू
kṛi		𑀕𑀸𑀲			కృ	ಕೃ	കൃ	कृ
kṛí	𑀕𑀶	𑀕𑀸𑀲𑀶			కృ	కృ	കൃ	कृ
ke			𑀕𑀸	கெ	కె	ಕೆ	കെ	
ké	𑀕𑀶	𑀕𑀸𑀶		கே	కే	కే	കേ	के
kai	𑀕𑀶	𑀕𑀸𑀶𑀲	𑀕𑀸𑀶	கை	కై	కై	കൈ	कै
ko			𑀕𑀸𑀶	கொ	కొ	కొ	കൊ	
kó	𑀕𑀶	𑀕𑀸𑀶𑀲		கோ	కొ	కొ	കോ	को
kau	𑀕𑀶	𑀕𑀸𑀶𑀲𑀶		கௌ	కౌ	కౌ	കൗ	कौ
kaṃ	𑀕𑀶𑀭	𑀕𑀸𑀶𑀭			కం	కం	കം	कं
kaḥ	𑀕𑀶𑀭𑀶	𑀕𑀸𑀶𑀭𑀶			కః	కః	കః	कः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tami:	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindo
kha	ॐ	க			ఖ	ಖ	ഖ	ख
khá	ॐ	கா			ఖా	ಖಾ	ഖാ	खा
khi	ॐ	கி			ఖి	ಖಿ	ഖി	खि
khí	ॐ	கீ			ఖీ	ಖೀ	ഖീ	खी
khu	ॐ	கு			ఖు	ಖು	ഖു	खु
khú	ॐ	கூ			ఖూ	ಖೂ	ഖൂ	खू
khri	ॐ	கூ			ఖృ	ಖೃ	ഖൃ	खृ
khří	ॐ	கூ			ఖ్రి	ಖ್రి	ഖ്രി	ख्खि
khe	ॐ	கே			ఖె	ಖೆ	ഖെ	खे
khé	ॐ	கே			ఖే	ಖೇ	ഖേ	खे
khai	ॐ	கை			ఖై	ಖೈ	ഖൈ	खै
kho	ॐ	கொ			ఖొ	ಖొ	ഖൊ	खो
khó	ॐ	கொ			ఖో	ಖೋ	ഖോ	खो
khau	ॐ	கௌ			ఖౌ	ಖౌ	ഖൗ	खौ
kham	ॐ	கம்	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		ఖం	ಖಂ	ഖം	खं
khah	ॐ	கஃ			ఖః	ಖః	ഖഃ	खः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ga	𑀕	𑀕			గ	గ	ഗ	ग
gá	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀸			గా	గా	ഗാ	गा
gi	𑀕𑀻	𑀕𑀹			గి	గి	ഗി	गि
gí	𑀕𑀼	𑀕𑀺			గీ	గీ	ഗീ	गी
gu	𑀕𑀽	𑀕𑀻			గు	గు	ഗു	गु
gú	𑀕𑀾	𑀕𑀼			గా	గా	ഗാ	गा
gri	𑀕𑀿	𑀕𑀽			గ్ర	గ్ర	ഗ്ര	ग्र
grí	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀽			గ్రీ	గ్రీ	ഗ്രീ	ग्री
ge					గ	గ	ഗ	
gé	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀸			గా	గా	ഗാ	गा
gai	𑀕𑀻	𑀕𑀹			గి	గి	ഗി	गि
go					గు	గు	ഗു	
gó	𑀕𑀽	𑀕𑀻			గా	గా	ഗാ	गा
gau	𑀕𑀾	𑀕𑀼			గ్ర	గ్ర	ഗ്ര	ग्र
gam	𑀕𑀿	𑀕𑀽			గం	గం	ഗം	गं
gah	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀸			గః	గః	ഗః	गः

Raja Raja's

Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
gha	𑌕	𑌖			ఘ	ಘ	ഘ	घ
ghá	𑌕𑌃	𑌖𑌃			ఘా	ಘಾ	ഘാ	घा
ghi	𑌕𑌲	𑌖𑌲			ఘి	ಘಿ	ഘി	घि
ghí	𑌕𑌲𑌃	𑌖𑌲𑌃			ఘీ	ಘೀ	ഘീ	घी
ghu	𑌕𑌖	𑌖𑌖			ఘు	ಘು	ഘു	घु
ghú	𑌕𑌖𑌃	𑌖𑌖𑌃			ఘూ	ಘೂ	ഘൂ	घू
ghri	𑌕𑌖𑌲	𑌖𑌖𑌲			ఘృ	ಘೃ	ഘൃ	घृ
ghrí	𑌕𑌖𑌲𑌃	𑌖𑌖𑌲𑌃			ఘ్రి	ಘ್రి	ഘ്രി	घ्रि
ghe	𑌕𑌲	𑌖𑌲			ఘే	ಘೇ	ഘേ	घे
ghé	𑌕𑌲𑌃	𑌖𑌲𑌃			ఘే	ಘೇ	ഘേ	घे
ghai	𑌕𑌲𑌖	𑌖𑌲𑌖			ఘై	ಘೈ	ഘൈ	घै
gho	𑌕𑌖	𑌖𑌖			ఘొ	ಘొ	ഘൊ	
ghó	𑌕𑌲	𑌖𑌲			ఘో	ಘೋ	ഘോ	घो
ghau	𑌕𑌲	𑌖𑌲			ఘౌ	ಘೌ	ഘൗ	घौ
gham	𑌕𑌲°	𑌖𑌲°			ఘం	ಘం	ഘം	घं
ghah	𑌕𑌲°	𑌖𑌲°			ఘః	ಘః	ഘഃ	घः

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ñā	𑌕	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
ñā́	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃
ñi	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃
ñí	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃
ñu	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃
ñú	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃
ñri		𑌕𑌃𑌃			𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃
ñrí	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃			𑌕𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃
ñe				𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	
ñé	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃
ñai	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃
ño				𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	
ñó	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃
ñau	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃		𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃
ñam	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃			𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃
ñah	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃𑌃			𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃	𑌕𑌃

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
cha	d	ച	ച	ച	చ	ಚ	ച	च
chá	ḍ	ചാ	ചി	ചാ	చా	ಚಾ	ചാ	चा
chi	ṇ	ചി	ചി	ചി	చి	ಚಿ	ചി	चि
chí	ṇ̄	ചീ	ചീ	ചീ	చీ	ಚೀ	ചീ	ची
chu	ḍ	ചു	ചു	ചു	చు	ಚು	ചു	चु
chú	ḍ̄	ചൂ	ചൂ	ചൂ	చూ	ಚೂ	ചൂ	चू
chri		ച്ര			చ్ర	చ్ర	ച്ര	चृ
chrí	ḍ	ച്ര			చ్ర	చ్ర	ച്ര	चृ
che			ഛ	ഛ	చే	ಚే	ചെ	
ché	ḍ	ചെ		ഛേ	చే	ಚే	ചേ	चे
chai	ḍ̄	ചൈ	ഞ	ഞ	చై	ಚೈ	ചൈ	चै
cho			ഞ	ഞ	చొ	ചొ	ചൊ	
chó	ḍ	ചൊ		ഞ	చొ	ചొ	ചോ	चो
chau	ḍ̄	ചൌ		ഞ	చౌ	ചౌ	ചൌ	चौ
cham	d°	ചം			చం	ಚಂ	ചം	चं
chah	d°	ചഃ			చః	ಚః	ചഃ	चः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
chha	𑀧	ఛ			ఛ	ఛ	ఛ	छ
chhá	𑀧𑀮	ఛా			ఛ	ఛా	ఛ	छा
chhi	𑀧𑀭	ఛి			ఛి	ఛి	ఛి	छि
chhí	𑀧𑀮𑀭	ఛీ			ఛీ	ఛీ	ఛీ	छी
chhu	𑀧𑀭𑀮	ఛు			ఛు	ఛు	ఛు	छु
chhú	𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀮	ఛృ			ఛృ	ఛృ	ఛృ	छृ
chhri	𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀭	ఛ్రి			ఛ్రి	ఛ్రి	ఛ్రి	छ्रि
chhrí	𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀮𑀭	ఛ్రి			ఛ్రి	ఛ్రి	ఛ్రి	छ्रि
chhe	𑀧𑀭𑀮𑀮	ఛ్			ఛ్	ఛ్	ఛ్	छ्
chhé	𑀧𑀮𑀮	ఛె			ఛె	ఛె	ఛె	छे
chhai	𑀧𑀮𑀮𑀮	ఛై			ఛై	ఛై	ఛై	छै
chho	𑀧𑀮𑀮𑀮	ఛౌ			ఛౌ	ఛౌ	ఛౌ	छौ
chhó	𑀧𑀮𑀮𑀮𑀮	ఛొ			ఛొ	ఛొ	ఛొ	छो
chhau	𑀧𑀮𑀮𑀮𑀮	ఛౌ			ఛౌ	ఛౌ	ఛౌ	छौ
chham	𑀧𑀮𑀮𑀮𑀮𑀮	ఛం			ఛం	ఛం	ఛం	छं
chhah	𑀧𑀮𑀮𑀮𑀮𑀮𑀮	ఛః			ఛః	ఛః	ఛః	छः

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ja	𑀧	𑀅			జ	ಜ	ജ	ज
já	𑀧𑀮	𑀅𑀮			జా	ಜಾ	ജാ	जा
ji	𑀧𑀭	𑀅𑀭			జి	ಜಿ	ജി	जि
jí	𑀧𑀭𑀮	𑀅𑀭𑀮			जी	ಜೀ	ജീ	जी
ju	𑀧𑀲	𑀅𑀲			जु	ಜು	ജു	जु
jú	𑀧𑀲𑀮	𑀅𑀲𑀮			जु	ಜು	ജു	जु
jri	𑀧𑀸	𑀅𑀸			ज्रि	ಜ್ರಿ	ജ്രി	ज्रि
jrí	𑀧𑀸𑀮	𑀅𑀸𑀮			ज्री	ಜ್ರೀ	ജ്രീ	ज्री
je	𑀧𑀶	𑀅𑀶			जे	ಜೆ	ജെ	जे
jé	𑀧𑀶𑀮	𑀅𑀶𑀮			जे	ಜೆ	ജെ	जे
jai	𑀧𑀶𑀮𑀲	𑀅𑀶𑀮𑀲			जै	ಜೈ	ജൈ	जै
jo	𑀧𑀶𑀮𑀸	𑀅𑀶𑀮𑀸			जो	ಜೊ	ജൊ	जो
jó	𑀧𑀶𑀮𑀮	𑀅𑀶𑀮𑀮			जो	ಜೊ	ജൊ	जो
jau	𑀧𑀶𑀮𑀲𑀮	𑀅𑀶𑀮𑀲𑀮			जौ	ಜೌ	ജൗ	जौ
jam	𑀧𑀶𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀸	𑀅𑀶𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀸			जं	ಜಂ	ജം	जं
jah	𑀧𑀶𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀸𑀮	𑀅𑀶𑀮𑀲𑀮𑀸𑀮			जः	ಜಃ	ജഃ	जः

English	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
jha	𑌕			𑖦	𑖦	𑖦	झ
jhá	𑌕𑌃			𑖦𑖳	𑖦𑖳	𑖦𑖳	झा
jhi	𑌕𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳	झि
jhí	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳	झी
jhu	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झु
jhú	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झू
jhri	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झृ
jhří	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳		𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झ्रि
jhe				𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	
jhé	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झे
jhai	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झै
jho				𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	
jhó	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झो
jhou	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झौ
jham	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झं
jhaḥ	𑌕𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃𑌃			𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	𑖦𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳𑖳	झः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṇa	𑌕	ஞ	ॐ	ஞ	జ్ఞ	ञ	ഞ	अ
ṇá	𑌕	ஞா	ॐ	ஞா	జ్ఞా	ञा	ഞാ	आ
ṇi	𑌕	ஞி		ஞி	జ్ఞి	ञि	ണി	अि
ṇí	𑌕	ஞீ		ஞீ	జ్ఞీ	ञी	ണീ	अी
ṇu	𑌕	ஞு		ஞు	జ్ఞు	ञु	ണു	अु
ṇú	𑌕	ஞూ		ஞూ	జ్ఞూ	ञू	ണൂ	आु
ṇri		ஞ			జ్ఞ	ञ	ണ	अ
ṇrī	𑌕	ஞ			జ్ఞ	ञ	ణ	अ
ṇe				ஞெ	జ్ఞ	ञ	ഞെ	
ṇé	𑌕	ஞெ		ஞெ	జ్ఞ	ञ	ణെ	अे
ṇai	𑌕	ஞெ		ஞൈ	జ్ఞ	ञ	ణൈ	अै
ṇo				ஞொ	జ్ఞ	ञ	ణൊ	
ṇó	𑌕	ஞൊ		ஞൊ	జ్ఞ	ञ	ణొ	अो
ṇau	𑌕	ஞௌ		ஞௌ	జ్ఞ	ञ	ణౌ	औ
ṇam	𑌕	ஞం			జ్ఞం	ञं	ణం	अं
ṇaḥ	𑌕	ஞஃ			జ్ఞః	ञः	ణః	अः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tami ^r	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṭa	𑖠	𑖡	𑖢	𑖣	ట	ಟ	ട	ट
ṭá	𑖤	𑖥	𑖦	𑖧	టా	టా	ടാ	टा
ṭi	𑖨	𑖩	𑖪	𑖫	టి	టి	ടി	टि
ṭí	𑖬	𑖭	𑖮	𑖯	టి	టి	ടി	टि
ṭu	𑖱	𑖲	𑖳	𑖴	టు	టు	ട	टु
ṭú	𑖵	𑖶	𑖷	𑖸	టూ	టూ	ടൂ	टू
ṭri		𑖹			ట్ర	ట్ర	ട്ര	ट्र
ṭrí	𑖺	𑖻			ట్ర	ట్ర	ട്ര	ट्र
ṭe			𑖼	𑖽	టే	టే	ടെ	टे
ṭé	𑖿	𑗀		𑗁	టే	టే	ടെ	टे
ṭai	𑗁	𑗂	𑗃	𑗄	టై	టై	ടൈ	टै
ṭo			𑗅	𑗆	టో	టో	ടോ	टो
ṭó	𑗇	𑗈		𑗉	టో	టో	ടോ	टो
ṭau	𑗊	𑗋		𑗌	టౌ	టౌ	ടൗ	टौ
ṭam	𑗍	𑗎			టం	టం	ടം	टं
ṭah	𑗏	𑗐			టః	టః	ടః	टः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṭha	ᳵ	ᳵ			త	త	ᳵ	ठ
ṭhā	ᳶ	ᳶ			త	త	ᳶ	ठा
ṭhi	᳷	᳷			తి	తి	᳷	ठी
ṭhí	᳸	᳸			తి	తి	᳸	ठी
ṭhu	᳹	᳹			తు	తు	᳹	ठु
ṭhú	ᳺ	ᳺ			తు	తు	ᳺ	ठु
ṭhri		᳻			త్ర	త్ర	᳻	ठ्र
ṭhri	᳼	᳼			త్ర	త్ర	᳼	ठ्र
ṭhe					త	త	᳾	
ṭhé	᳽	᳽			త	త	᳽	ठे
ṭhai	᳾	᳾			త	త	᳾	ठै
ṭho					త	త	᳿	
ṭhó	᳾	᳾			త	త	᳿	ठो
ṭhau	᳾	᳾			త	త	᳿	ठौ
ṭham	᳾	᳾			త	త	᳾	ठं
ṭhaḥ	᳾	᳾			త	త	᳾	ठः

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ḍa	𑌢	𑌢	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		డ	డ	ഡ	ड
ḍá	𑌢	𑌢			డా	డా	ഡാ	डा
ḍi	𑌢	𑌢			డి	డి	ഡി	डी
ḍí	𑌢	𑌢			డి	డి	ഡి	डी
ḍu	𑌢	𑌢			డు	డు	ഡു	डु
ḍú	𑌢	𑌢			డు	డు	ഡు	डु
ḍri		𑌢			డ్ర	డ్ర	డ्रे	ड्र
ḍrī	𑌢	𑌢			డ్ర	డ్ర	డ्रे	ड्र
ḍe					ద	ద	దె	
ḍé	𑌢	𑌢			ద	ద	దె	द
ḍai	𑌢	𑌢			దై	దై	దై	द
ḍo					దొ	దొ	దొ	
ḍó	𑌢	𑌢			దొ	దొ	దొ	द
ḍau	𑌢	𑌢			దౌ	దౌ	దౌ	दौ
ḍam	𑌢	𑌢			డం	డం	డం	डं
ḍaḥ	𑌢	𑌢			డః	డః	డః	डः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ḍha	ᱣ	ᱡ			ఱ	ᱡ	ᱡ	ᱡ
ḍhā	ᱣᱠ	ᱡᱠ			ᱡᱠ	ᱡᱠ	ᱡᱠ	ᱡᱠ
ḍhi	ᱣᱡ	ᱡᱡ			ᱡᱡ	ᱡᱡ	ᱡᱡ	ᱡᱡ
ḍhī	ᱣᱢ	ᱡᱢ			ᱡᱢ	ᱡᱢ	ᱡᱢ	ᱡᱢ
ḍhu	ᱣᱤ	ᱡᱤ			ᱡᱤ	ᱡᱤ	ᱡᱤ	ᱡᱤ
ḍhū	ᱣᱥ	ᱡᱥ			ᱡᱥ	ᱡᱥ	ᱡᱥ	ᱡᱥ
ḍhri		ᱡᱦ			ᱡᱦ	ᱡᱦ	ᱡᱦ	ᱡᱦ
ḍhrī	ᱣᱦ	ᱡᱦᱠ			ᱡᱦᱠ	ᱡᱦᱠ	ᱡᱦᱠ	ᱡᱦᱠ
ḍhe					ᱡᱧ	ᱡᱧ	ᱡᱧ	
ḍhé	ᱣᱧ	ᱡᱧᱠ			ᱡᱧᱠ	ᱡᱧᱠ	ᱡᱧᱠ	ᱡᱧᱠ
ḍhai	ᱣᱨ	ᱡᱨᱠ			ᱡᱨᱠ	ᱡᱨᱠ	ᱡᱨᱠ	ᱡᱨᱠ
ḍho					ᱡᱩ	ᱡᱩ	ᱡᱩ	
ḍhó	ᱣᱨᱠ	ᱡᱨᱠᱠ			ᱡᱩᱠ	ᱡᱩᱠ	ᱡᱩᱠ	ᱡᱩᱠ
ḍhau	ᱣᱨᱤ	ᱡᱨᱤᱠ			ᱡᱩᱤ	ᱡᱩᱤ	ᱡᱩᱤ	ᱡᱩᱤ
ḍham	ᱣᱨᱡ	ᱡᱨᱡᱠ			ᱡᱩᱡᱠ	ᱡᱩᱡᱠ	ᱡᱩᱡᱠ	ᱡᱩᱡᱠ
ḍhāḥ	ᱣᱨᱡᱠ	ᱡᱨᱡᱠᱠ			ᱡᱩᱡᱠᱠ	ᱡᱩᱡᱠᱠ	ᱡᱩᱡᱠᱠ	ᱡᱩᱡᱠᱠ

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ṇa	𑌕	ண	𑌕	ண	ణ	ణ	ണ	ण
ṇá	𑌕𑌃	णा		णा	ణा	णा	णा	णा
ṇi	𑌕𑌖	ணி	𑌕𑌖	ணி	ణి	णि	ण	णि
ṇí	𑌕𑌖𑌃	ணி		ணி	णि	णि	णी	णी
ṇú	𑌕𑌖𑌕	ण	𑌕𑌖𑌕	ण	णा	णा	ण	णु
ṇú	𑌕𑌖𑌕𑌃	णा	𑌕𑌖𑌕𑌃	णा	णा	णा	ण	णू
ṇṛi		ण			ण	ण	ण	णृ
ṇṛí	𑌕𑌖𑌕𑌃	ण			ण		ण	णृ
ṇe				ண	ణ	ణ	ண	
ṇé	𑌕	ண		ண	ణ	ణ	ண	णे
ṇai	𑌕	ண	𑌕	ண	ణ	ణ	ண	णै
ṇo				ண	ణ	ణ	ண	
ṇó	𑌕	ண		ண	ణ	ణ	ண	णो
ṇau	𑌕	ண	𑌕	ண	ణ	ణ	ண	णौ
ṇam	𑌕𑌖	ண			ణ	ణ	ண	णं
ṇaḥ	𑌕𑌖𑌃	ண			ణ	ణ	ண	णः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ta	𑌕	த	த	த	త	ತ	ത	त
tá	𑌕	தா	தா	தா	తా	ತಾ	താ	ता
ti	𑌕	தி	தி	தி	తి	ತಿ	തി	ति
ti	𑌕	தி	தி	தி	తి	ತಿ	തി	ति
tu	𑌕	து	து	து	తు	ತು	തു	तु
tú	𑌕	து	து	து	తు	ತು	തു	तु
tri	𑌕	து	து	து	తి	ತಿ	തി	ति
trí	𑌕	து	து	து	తి	తి	തി	ति
te			தெ	தெ	తి	తి	തെ	
té	𑌕	தெ		தெ	తి	తి	തേ	त
tai	𑌕	தெ	தெ	தெ	తి	తి	തൈ	तै
to			தொ	தொ	తి	తి	തൊ	
tó	𑌕	தொ		தொ	తి	తి	തോ	तो
tau	𑌕	தௌ		தௌ	తి	తి	തൗ	तौ
tam	𑌕	தம்			తి	తి	തം	तं
tah	𑌕	தஃ			తి	తి	തഃ	तः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
tha	𑀢	𑀘			థ	థ	ഥ	थ
thá	𑀣	𑀙			థ	థ	ഥ	था
thi	𑀤	𑀚			థి	థి	ഥി	थि
thí	𑀥	𑀛			థి	థి	ഥി	थी
thu	𑀦	𑀜			థు	థు	ഥു	थु
thú	𑀧	𑀝			థు	థు	ഥു	थू
thri		𑀞			థ్ర	థ్ర	ഥ്ര	थृ
thrí	𑀨	𑀟			థ్ర	థ్ర	ഥ്ര	थ्र
the					థ	థ	ഥ	
thé	𑀩	𑀠			థ	థ	ഥ	थे
thai	𑀪	𑀡			థ	థ	ഥ	थै
tho					థ	థ	ഥ	
thó	𑀫	𑀢			థ	థ	ഥ	थो
thau	𑀬	𑀣	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		థ	థ	ഥ	थौ
tham	𑀭	𑀤			థం	థం	ഥം	थं
thah	𑀮	𑀥			థః	థః	ഥഃ	थः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
da	𑀢	𑀫			ద	ద	ద	द
da	𑀣	𑀫𑀸			ద	ద	ద	द
di	𑀤	𑀫𑀺			ది	ది	ది	दि
dí	𑀥	𑀫𑀻			ది	ది	ది	दि
du	𑀦	𑀫𑀼			దు	దు	దు	दु
dú	𑀧	𑀫𑀽			దు	దు	దు	दु
dri	𑀨	𑀫𑀾			ద్ర	ద్ర	ద్ర	द्री
dri	𑀩	𑀫𑀿			ద్ర	ద్ర	ద్ర	द्री
de	𑀪	𑀫𑀺			ద	ద	ద	दे
dé	𑀫	𑀫𑀺			ద	ద	ద	दे
dai	𑀬	𑀫𑀻			ద	ద	ద	दे
do	𑀭	𑀫𑀼			ద	ద	ద	दो
dó	𑀮	𑀫𑀽			ద	ద	ద	दो
dau	𑀯	𑀫𑀾			ద	ద	ద	दौ
dam	𑀰	𑀫𑀿			ద	ద	ద	दौ
dah	𑀱	𑀫𑀺			ద	ద	ద	दः

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
dha	𑀏	𑀘	Raja Raja's Inscriptional Script		𑖦	𑖦	𑖦	ध
dhá	𑀏𑀮	𑀘𑀭			𑖦𑀮	𑖦𑀮	𑖦𑀮	धा
dhi	𑀏𑀲	𑀘𑀲			𑖦𑀲	𑖦𑀲	𑖦𑀲	धि
dhí	𑀏𑀶	𑀘𑀶			𑖦𑀶	𑖦𑀶	𑖦𑀶	धी
dhu	𑀏𑀺	𑀘𑀺			𑖦𑀺	𑖦𑀺	𑖦𑀺	धु
dhú	𑀏𑀻	𑀘𑀻			𑖦𑀻	𑖦𑀻	𑖦𑀻	धू
dhri		𑀘𑀼			𑖦𑀼	𑖦𑀼	𑖦𑀼	धृ
dhrí	𑀏𑀽	𑀘𑀽			𑖦𑀽	𑖦𑀽	𑖦𑀽	ध्र
dhe					𑖦𑀾	𑖦𑀾	𑖦𑀾	
dhé	𑀏𑀿	𑀘𑀿			𑖦𑀿	𑖦𑀿	𑖦𑀿	धे
dhai	𑀏𑀻	𑀘𑀻			𑖦𑀻	𑖦𑀻	𑖦𑀻	धै
dho					𑖦𑀺	𑖦𑀺	𑖦𑀺	
dhó	𑀏𑀻	𑀘𑀻			𑖦𑀻	𑖦𑀻	𑖦𑀻	धो
dhau	𑀏𑀻	𑀘𑀻			𑖦𑀻	𑖦𑀻	𑖦𑀻	धौ
dham	𑀏𑀿	𑀘𑀿			𑖦𑀿	𑖦𑀿	𑖦𑀿	धं
dhah	𑀏𑀿	𑀘𑀿			𑖦𑀿	𑖦𑀿	𑖦𑀿	धः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na	𑌕	ந	𑌕	ந	న	న	ന	न
ná	𑌕𑌃	நா	𑌕𑌃	நா	నా	నా	നാ	ना
ni	𑌕𑌃	நி	𑌕𑌃	நி	ని	ని	നി	नि
ní	𑌕𑌃	நீ	𑌕𑌃	நீ	నీ	నీ	നീ	नी
nu	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑌕𑌃	நு	ను	ను	നു	नु
nú	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑌕𑌃	நு	ను	ను	നു	नु
nri	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑌕𑌃	நு	ను	ను	നു	नु
nrí	𑌕𑌃	நு	𑌕𑌃	நு	ను	ను	നു	नु
ne	𑌕𑌃	ந	𑌕𑌃	ந	న	న	നെ	ने
né	𑌕𑌃	ந	𑌕𑌃	ந	న	న	നെ	ने
nai	𑌕𑌃	நெ	𑌕𑌃	நெ	నై	నై	നൈ	नै
no	𑌕𑌃	ந	𑌕𑌃	ந	న	న	ന	न
nó	𑌕𑌃	ந	𑌕𑌃	ந	న	న	ന	न
nau	𑌕𑌃	ந	𑌕𑌃	ந	న	న	ന	न
naṃ	𑌕𑌃	ந	𑌕𑌃	ந	న	న	ന	न
naḥ	𑌕𑌃	ந	𑌕𑌃	ந	న	న	ന	न

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
pa	𑀧	𑀕	𑀕	𑀕	ప	ಪ	പ	प
pá	𑀧𑀭	𑀕𑀸	𑀕𑀸	𑀕𑀸	పా	ಪಾ	പാ	पा
pi	𑀧𑀮	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	పి	ಪಿ	പി	पि
pí	𑀧𑀯	𑀕𑀻	𑀕𑀻	𑀕𑀻	పీ	ಪೀ	പി	पी
pu	𑀧𑀰	𑀕𑀼	𑀕𑀼	𑀕𑀼	పు	ಪು	പു	पु
pú	𑀧𑀱	𑀕𑀽	𑀕𑀽	𑀕𑀽	పు	ಪು	പു	पू
pri	𑀧𑀲	𑀕𑀾	𑀕𑀾	𑀕𑀾	ప్రి	ಪ್ರಿ	പ്രി	प्रि
pří	𑀧𑀳	𑀕𑀿	𑀕𑀿	𑀕𑀿	ప్రి	ప్రి	പ്രി	प्रि
pe			𑀕𑀻	𑀕𑀻	పె	పె	పె	
pé	𑀧𑀴	𑀕𑀻		𑀕𑀻	పే	పే	పే	पे
pai	𑀧𑀵	𑀕𑀻		𑀕𑀻	పై	పై	పై	पै
po			𑀕𑀻	𑀕𑀻	పో	పో	పో	
pó	𑀧𑀶	𑀕𑀻		𑀕𑀻	పో	పో	పో	पो
pau	𑀧𑀷	𑀕𑀻		𑀕𑀻	పౌ	పౌ	పౌ	पौ
pam	𑀧𑀸	𑀕𑀻		𑀕𑀻	పం	పం	పం	पं
pah	𑀧𑀹	𑀕𑀻		𑀕𑀻	పః	పః	పః	पः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Vaiṭṭali	Hindi
pha	𑀧	𑀧𑀺	𑀧		ప	ಪ	𑀧𑀺	फ
phá	𑀧𑀶	𑀧𑀺𑀭			ప	ప	𑀧𑀺	फा
phi	𑀧𑀶𑀺	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	फि
phí	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀶	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	फी
phu	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭			పు	ಪು	𑀧𑀺	फु
phú	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺			పు	ಪು	𑀧𑀺	फू
phri	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺			ప్రి	ಪ್ರಿ	𑀧𑀺	फ्रि
phrí	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶			ప్రి	ప్రి	𑀧𑀺	फ्री
phe	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	
phé	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	फे
phai	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	फे
pho	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	
phó	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	फो
phau	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶𑀺	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶𑀺			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	फौ
pham	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	फं
phah	𑀧𑀶𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶𑀺	𑀧𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀭𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶𑀺𑀶𑀺			పి	పి	𑀧𑀺	फः

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Famil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ba	𑀕	ബ			బ	ಬ	ബ	ब
bá	𑀕𑀺	ബാ			బా	ಬಾ	ബാ	बा
bi	𑀕𑀸	ബി			బి	ಬಿ	ബി	बि
bí	𑀕𑀶	ബീ			బీ	ಬೀ	ബീ	बी
bu	𑀕𑀭	ബു			బు	ಬು	ബു	बु
bú	𑀕𑀭𑀺	ബൂ			బూ	ಬೂ	ബൂ	बू
bri		ബ്ര			బ్ర	ಬ್ರ	ബ್ರ	ब्र
bṛi	𑀕𑀸𑀓	ബൃ			బ్రౌ		ബൃ	ब्रृ
be					బే	ಬೇ	ബൈ	
bé	𑀕𑀺	ബൈ			బే	ಬೇ	ബೇ	बे
bai	𑀕𑀶	ബൈ			బై	ಬೈ	ബൈ	बै
bo					బొ	ಬೊ	ಬೊ	
bó	𑀕𑀶𑀺	ಬೊ			బొ	ಬೊ	ಬೊ	बो
bau	𑀕𑀶𑀭	ಬೊ			బౌ	ಬೌ	ಬೊ	बौ
bam	𑀕𑀭𑀸	ಬಂ			బం	ಬಂ	ಬಂ	बं
bah	𑀕𑀭𑀶	ಬಃ			బః	ಬಃ	ಬಃ	बः

Raja Raja's

Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
bha	𑀩	ஹ			భ	ಭ	ഭ	भ
bhá	𑀩𑀲	ஹா			భా	ಭಾ	ഭാ	भा
bhi	𑀩𑀸	ஹி			భి	ಭಿ	ഭി	भि
bhí	𑀩𑀹	ஹீ			భీ	ಭೀ	ഭീ	भी
bhu	𑀩𑀺	ஹு			భు	ಭು	ഭു	भु
bhú	𑀩𑀻	ஹூ			భూ	ಭೂ	ഭൂ	भू
bhri		ஹ್ರ			భృ	ಭೃ	ഭൃ	भ्र
bhrí	𑀩𑀼	ஹ்ரீ			భ్రీ		ഭ്രീ	भ्री
bhe					భే	ಭೇ	ഭേ	
bhé	𑀩𑀽	ஹெ			భే	ಭೇ	ഭേ	भे
bhai	𑀩𑀾	ஹை			భై	ಭೈ	ഭൈ	भै
bho					భొ	ಭೊ	ഭൊ	
bhó	𑀩𑀿	ஹொ			భో	ಭೋ	ഭോ	भो
bhau	𑀩𑀻𑀺	ஹௌ			భౌ	ಭೌ	ഭൌ	भौ
bham	𑀩𑀺𑀸	ஹம்			భం	భం	ഭം	भं
bhaḥ	𑀩𑀺𑀹	ஹః			భః	భః	ഭః	भः

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ma	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	మ	ಮ	മ	म
má	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	మా	ಮಾ	മാ	मा
mi	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	మి	ಮಿ	മി	मि
mí	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	మీ	ಮೀ	മീ	मी
mu	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	ము	ಮು	മു	मु
mú	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	మూ	ಮೂ	മൂ	मू
mri		𑀫	𑀬		మృ	ಮೃ	മൃ	मृ
mṛi	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬		మృ	మృ	മൃ	मृ
me			𑀬	𑀭	మే	ಮೇ	മേ	
mé	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	మే	మే	മേ	मे
mai	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	మై	మై	మై	मै
mo			𑀬	𑀭	మొ	మొ	మొ	
mo	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	మో	మో	మో	मो
mau	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	మౌ	మౌ	మౌ	मौ
mam	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬		మం	మం	మం	मं
māḥ	𑀢	𑀫	𑀬		మః	మః	మః	मः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ya	𑌕	𑌚	𑌚	𑌚	య	య	യ	य
yá	𑌕𑌃	𑌚𑌃	𑌚𑌃	𑌚𑌃	యా	యా	യാ	या
yi	𑌕𑌖	𑌚𑌖	𑌚𑌖	𑌚𑌖	యి	యి	യി	यि
yi	𑌕𑌗	𑌚𑌗	𑌚𑌗	𑌚𑌗	యా	యా	യీ	यी
yu	𑌕𑌘	𑌚𑌘	𑌚𑌘	𑌚𑌘	యు	యు	യു	यु
yú	𑌕𑌙	𑌚𑌙	𑌚𑌙	𑌚𑌙	యా	యా	യൂ	यू
yri		𑌚𑌛			యృ	యృ	യൃ	यृ
yrí	𑌕𑌚	𑌚𑌛			య్రి		യ്రి	य्रि
ye			𑌚𑌜	𑌚𑌜	యే	యే	യെ	
yé	𑌕𑌛	𑌚𑌜		𑌚𑌜	యే	యే	యే	ये
yai	𑌕𑌜	𑌚𑌝		𑌚𑌝	యై	యై	యై	यै
yo			𑌚𑌞	𑌚𑌞	యొ	యొ	యొ	
yó	𑌕𑌜	𑌚𑌞		𑌚𑌞	యో	యో	యో	यो
yau	𑌕𑌝	𑌚𑌟		𑌚𑌟	యా	యా	యౌ	यौ
yam	𑌕𑌞	𑌚𑌠			యం	యం	యం	यं
yaḥ	𑌕𑌟	𑌚𑌡			యః	యః	యః	यः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ra	𑀲	𑀢	।	𑀢	ర	ర	ര	र
rá	𑀲𑀭	𑀢𑀭	𑀭	𑀢𑀭	𑀲𑀭	𑀲𑀭	ര	रा
ri	𑀲𑀮	𑀢𑀮	𑀮	𑀢𑀮	రి	రి	രി	रि
rí	𑀲𑀮𑀭	𑀢𑀮𑀭		𑀢𑀮𑀭	𑀲𑀮	𑀲𑀮	രി	री
ru	𑀲𑀯	𑀢𑀯	𑀯	𑀢𑀯	రు	రు	ര	रु
rú	𑀲𑀯𑀭	𑀢𑀯𑀭	𑀯𑀭	𑀢𑀯𑀭	𑀲𑀯	𑀲𑀯	ര	रू
re				𑀢𑀾	ర	ర	ര	
ré	𑀲𑀾	𑀢𑀾		𑀢𑀾	𑀲𑀾	𑀲𑀾	ര	रे
rai	𑀲𑀾𑀭	𑀢𑀾𑀭	𑀾𑀭	𑀢𑀾𑀭	𑀲𑀾𑀭	𑀲𑀾𑀭	ര	रै
ro			𑀾𑀮	𑀢𑀾𑀮	𑀲𑀾𑀮	𑀲𑀾𑀮	ര	
ró	𑀲𑀾𑀮	𑀢𑀾𑀮		𑀢𑀾𑀮	𑀲𑀾𑀮	𑀲𑀾𑀮	ര	रो
rau	𑀲𑀾𑀮𑀭	𑀢𑀾𑀮𑀭		𑀢𑀾𑀮𑀭	𑀲𑀾𑀮𑀭	𑀲𑀾𑀮𑀭	ര	रौ
ram	𑀲𑀾𑀮𑀭	𑀢𑀾𑀮𑀭			రుం	రుం	ര	रं
rah	𑀲𑀾𑀮𑀭𑀮	𑀢𑀾𑀮𑀭𑀮			రుః	రుః	രః	रः

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
la	𑀭	𑀮	𑀮	ல	ల	ಲ	ല	ल
lá	𑀭𑀮	𑀮𑀭	𑀮𑀭	லா	లా	ಲಾ	ലാ	ला
li	𑀭𑀯	𑀮𑀯	𑀮𑀯	லி	లి	ಲಿ	ലി	लि
lí	𑀭𑀯𑀮	𑀮𑀯𑀮	𑀮𑀯𑀮	லி	లి	ಲಿ	ലി	लि
lu	𑀭𑀰	𑀮𑀰	𑀮𑀰	லு	లు	ಲು	ലു	लु
lú	𑀭𑀰𑀮	𑀮𑀰𑀮	𑀮𑀰𑀮	லு	లు	ಲು	ലു	लु
lri	𑀭𑀱	𑀮𑀱	𑀮𑀱	லரி	లరి	ಲರಿ	ലരി	लरि
lrí	𑀭𑀱𑀮	𑀮𑀱𑀮	𑀮𑀱𑀮	லரி	లరి	ಲರಿ	ലരി	लरि
le	𑀭	𑀮	𑀮	லெ	లె	ಲె	ലെ	ले
lé	𑀭𑀮	𑀮𑀮	𑀮𑀮	லே	లే	ಲೇ	ലേ	ले
lai	𑀭𑀯	𑀮𑀯	𑀮𑀯	லை	లై	ಲೈ	ലൈ	लै
lo	𑀭	𑀮	𑀮	லொ	లో	ಲೊ	ലൊ	लो
ló	𑀭𑀮	𑀮𑀮	𑀮𑀮	லோ	లే	ಲೋ	ലോ	लो
lau	𑀭𑀯	𑀮𑀯	𑀮𑀯	லௌ	లౌ	ಲೌ	ലൗ	लौ
lam	𑀭𑀰	𑀮𑀰	𑀮𑀰	லம்	లం	ಲಂ	ലം	लं
lah	𑀭𑀰𑀮	𑀮𑀰𑀮	𑀮𑀰𑀮	லம்	లం	ಲಂ	ലം	लं

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
va	𑀓	𑀕	𑀔	𑀕	𑀓	𑀕	𑀕	व
vá	𑀓̣	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वा
vi	𑀓̇	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̇	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वि
ví	𑀓̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वी
vu	𑀓̣̇	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̇	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वु
vú	𑀓̣̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वू
vri	𑀓̇𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̇𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वृ
vṛi	𑀓̣̇𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̇𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	व्र
ve			𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̇𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	
vé	𑀓̣̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वे
vai	𑀓̣̇̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̇̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वै
vo			𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̇̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	
vó	𑀓̣̈̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̈̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वो
vau	𑀓̣̇̈̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̇̈̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वौ
vam̐	𑀓̣̇̈̈̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̇̈̈̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वं
vah̐	𑀓̣̇̈̈̈̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	𑀓̣̇̈̈̈̈	𑀕𑀺	𑀕𑀺	वः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
zha			𑌵	ழ			ഴ	
zhá				ழா			ഴാ	
zhi			𑌶	ழி			ഴി	
zhí				ழீ			ഴീ	
zhu			𑌷	ழு			ഴു	
zhú				ழு			ഴു	
zhe				ழெ			ഴെ	
zhé				ழே			ഴേ	
zhai				ழை			ഴൈ	
zho			𑌸	ழொ			ഴൊ	
zhó				ழோ			ഴോ	
zhau				ழௌ			ഴൗ	
zham							ഴം	
zah							ഴഃ	

Raja Raja's
Inscriptions Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
śa	A	ശ		శ	ಶ	ശ	श
śá	A	ശാ		శా	शा	ശാ	शा
śi	A	ശി		శి	शि	ശി	शि
śí	A	शि		శి	शि	ശി	शि
śu	A	ശു		శు	शु	ശു	शु
śú	A	ശു		శు	शु	ശു	शु
śri	A	శ్రి		శ్రి	श्री	ശ്రి	श्री
śrí	A	శ్రి		శ్రి	श्री	శ్రి	श्री
še	A	ശ		శ	श	ശ	श
sé	A	ശ		శ	श	ശ	श
śa	A	ശ		శ	श	ശ	श
śo	A	ശ		శ	श	ശ	श
śó	A	శా		శా	शा	శా	शा
śau	A	శా		శా	शा	శా	शा
śam	A	శం		శం	शं	శం	शं
śaḥ	A	శః		శః	शः	శః	शः

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
sha	𑌖	𑌕	𑌕	ష	ష	ഷ	ष
shá	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	షా	షా	ഷാ	षा
shi	𑌖	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕	షి	షి	ഷി	षि
shí	𑌖	𑌕𑌃𑌃	𑌕	షీ	షీ	ഷീ	षी
shu	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	షు	షు	ഷു	षु
shú	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	షూ	షూ	ഷൂ	षू
shri	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష్ర	ష్ర	ഷ്ര	ष्र
shrí	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష्र	ష्र	ഷ्र	ष्र
she	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష	ష	ഷ	ष
shé	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష	ష	ഷ	ष
shai	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష	ష	ഷ	ष
sho	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష	ష	ഷ	ष
shó	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష	ష	ഷ	ष
shau	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష	ష	ഷ	ष
sham	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష	ష	ഷ	ष
shah	𑌖	𑌕𑌃	𑌕	ష	ష	ഷ	ष

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
sa	𑀲	𑀅	Rajp. Rajp. Inscripted Script		స	𑆳	സ	स
sá	𑀲	𑀅𑀸			సీ	𑆳𑀸	സാ	सा
si	𑀲	𑀅𑀶			సి	𑆳𑀶	സി	सि
sí	𑀲̐	𑀅̐			సీ	𑆳𑀶	സി	सी
su	𑀲	𑀅𑀸			సు	𑆳𑀸	സു	सु
sú	𑀲̐	𑀅̐𑀸			సు	𑆳𑀸	സു	सू
sri	𑀲	𑀅𑀸			స్రీ	𑆳𑀸	സ്രീ	स्री
srí	𑀲̐	𑀅̐𑀸			స్రీ	𑆳𑀸	സ്രീ	स्री
se	𑀲	𑀅𑀸			సె	𑆳𑀸	സെ	से
sé	𑀲̐	𑀅̐𑀸			సె	𑆳𑀸	സേ	से
sai	𑀲	𑀅𑀸			సై	𑆳𑀸	സൈ	सै
so	𑀲	𑀅𑀸			సొ	𑆳𑀸	സൊ	सो
só	𑀲̐	𑀅̐𑀸			సొ	𑆳𑀸	സോ	सो
sau	𑀲	𑀅𑀸			సౌ	𑆳𑀸	സൗ	सौ
sam	𑀲̐	𑀅̐			సం	𑆳𑀸	സം	सं
sah	𑀲̐	𑀅̐			సః	𑆳̐	സഃ	सः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha		Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ha	𑀧	ஹ			హ	ಹ	ഹ	ह
há	𑀧𑀭	ஹா			హా	ಹಾ	ഹാ	हा
hi	𑀧𑀮	ஹி			హి	ಹಿ	ഹി	हि
hí	𑀧𑀯	ஹீ			హీ	ಹೀ	ಹೀ	ही
hu	𑀧𑀰	ஹு			హు	ಹು	ಹು	हु
hú	𑀧𑀱	ஹூ			హు	ಹು	ಹು	हु
hri	𑀧𑀲	ஹ್ರ			హ్ర	ಹ್ರ	ಹ್ರ	ह्र
hṛi	𑀧𑀳	ஹೃ			హృ	ಹೃ	ಹೃ	हृ
he	𑀧				హే	ಹೇ	ಹೇ	हे
hé	𑀧𑀭	ஹே			హే	ಹೇ	ಹೇ	हे
hai	𑀧𑀮	ஹை			హై	ಹೈ	ಹೈ	है
ho	𑀧				హొ	ಹೊ	ಹೊ	हो
hó	𑀧𑀭	ஹொ			హొ	ಹೊ	ಹೊ	हो
hau	𑀧𑀮	ஹௌ			హౌ	ಹೌ	ಹೌ	हौ
ham	𑀧𑀯	ஹம்			హం	ಹಂ	ಹಂ	हं
haṃ	𑀧𑀰	ஹಃ			హం	ಹಂ	ಹಂ	हं

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
la	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
la	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
li	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
li	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
lu	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
lu	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
le	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
le	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
lai	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
lo	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
lo	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
lau	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
lam	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
lan	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕
𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕	𑌕

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
ra	𑀲		ர	ర		റ	रा
rá	𑀳		ரீ	రీ		റീ	राी
ri	𑀴		ரி	రి		റി	री
rí	𑀵		ரீ	రీ		റീ	राी
ru	𑀶		రు	రు		റു	रु
rú	𑀷		రీ	రీ		റീ	राी
re			రె	రె		റെ	रे
ré	𑀸		రే	రే		റേ	राे
rai	𑀹		రై	రై		റൈ	रै
ro			రొ	రొ		റൊ	रो
ró	𑀺		రొ	రొ		റొ	रो
rau	𑀻		రెల	రెల		റൌ	रौ
ram	𑀼			రం		റం	रं
rah	𑀽			రా		റഃ	राः

English	Brahmi	Tamil Grantha	Tamil	Telugu	Canarese	Malayalam	Hindi
na			ந ன				
ná			ந ன				
ni			ந னி				
ní			ந னீ				
nū			ந னு				
ñū			ந னூ				
nṛi							
nṛí							
ne			ந னெ				
né			ந னே				
nai			ந னை				
no							
nó			ந னே				
nau			ந னௌ				
naṃ							
naḥ							

Raja Raja's
Inscriptional Script

Apart from the growth of the script, there is the growth of the various languages also. A tentative chart showing the growth of the Indian languages is appended.

A TENTATIVE CHART SHOWING THE EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN LANGUAGES



